

THE CRIME OF A BOY

He Murders United States Attorney Jones of Nevada

OFFENSE OF THE VICTIM

He Had Disobeyed Instructions of His Slayer's Father

By Speaking to His Daughter who Witnessed the Killing and Throwing Himself Upon the Dead Body Lovingly Embraced it.

Carson, Nev., Nov. 9.—The entire state of Nevada has been startled and shocked at the murder late this afternoon of Charles A. Jones, United States district attorney, by Julian Guinain, the 16-year-old son of a well known physician. Jones' death was caused by a bullet wound in the head and at first it was supposed that he had committed suicide, but no weapon was found on his person and an hour later young Guinain voluntarily surrendered himself at the sheriff's office and confessed the homicide.

The statement of the youth, who is now in jail, is to the effect that immediately prior to the shooting he had observed his sister talking to Jones, with whom his father had forbidden association, when he saw Dr. Guinain approaching. Believing trouble inevitable when the two should meet the boy procured a Winchester rifle and stationed himself at a window for the purpose, as he says, of protecting his father. Upon encountering Jones, Dr. Guinain said to him: "This is the last time I shall ever warn you against keeping company with my daughter." Jones jeered at the doctor and put his hand into his right pocket.

Julian states that having often heard his father threaten to kill Jones and having been informed that the district attorney always carried a revolver, which he believed from Jones' motion he was about to draw, he fired at Jones in anticipation of an attack upon his father. Jones fell forward dead.

The bullet from the rifle entered above his right eye and came out at the neck behind. Miss Guinain seeing Jones fall, threw herself upon him and embraced his dead body. No weapon was found on Jones. He was 33 years old and leaves a widow and children in Reno, Nev.

DISHONEST CLERKS.

They Engage in the Business of Issuing Naturalization Papers.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—John A. Merrick, a clerk in United States Commissioner Bell's office, Richard M. Merrick, his father, also a clerk in the same office, and Eugene Lindsay, a clerk in the city prothonotary's office, were given a hearing today before United States Commissioner Edmunds charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, and were held to answer.

The testimony shows that the accused men have been guilty of a wholesale fraud in the issuance of naturalization papers, extending over a period of three or four years.

POLICEMAN SMITH'S MURDER.

The Prisoner Identified By His Daughter, Louisa Steiger.

New York, Nov. 9.—The work of securing a jury to try Fritz Meyer for the murder of Policeman Smith was continued today in the criminal branch of the supreme court before Judge Fursman. The jury will be already to hear the testimony by noon tomorrow, and it is expected that the trial will be completed in a day or two.

Meyer was very much excited today. His lips twitched continually, and whenever the judge speaks to the talesman, the murderer gazes at him with apparent dread of his certain fate.

Police Captain Lees of the Stagg street station, Brooklyn, appeared in the court room just before noon today. Louisa Steiger, aged 20. She identified Meyer as her father, and was then taken from the room. She returned afterward and started toward her father to talk to him. She stretched out her arms and started to say something, when Meyer shrank back and motioned her away.

Frederick Ochs, a wealthy Brooklyn brewer, was also in court and identified Meyer as the man who a few weeks since attempted to lure him to a house on the outskirts of the city where a daring plan had been made to rob him of his money, and if necessary to murder him, and hide the body in a cellar in a deserted cottage, reached only by a trap door.

The police also came to the front and identified Meyer as a burglar who has served time in Sing Sing. The Brooklyn officials are also positive that he is the man who murdered the old sexton of a Catholic church over there several weeks ago. The cir-

murder of the policeman. In each case the man had been detected rifling the poor box of a church.

There was an outbreak in court today which the judge found it almost impossible to suppress. While the talesmen were being examined, a grocer from up town was on the stand when the lawyers asked him if he had any opinion regarding the case. He said emphatically "I most certainly have. I hold a very decided opinion. Meyer should be lynched, and if he had committed that murder in the west he would have been." The prisoner quivered at this remark, while the spectators broke out into applause which, as already stated, the judge found hard to suppress.

FAMILY REUNITED.

A Penniless and Struggling Veteran Finds Home and Children.

Pierre, S. D., Nov. 9.—About two years ago an old soldier named Lester Reed settled on a claim near Canby, in this county, and lived alone on his claim up to the bitter cold weather of last winter. He had little communication with his neighbors, but at the time of the coldest weather, John Cramer and H. H. Booth, two of the neighbors, went to his cabin and finally got him to agree to go home with one of them, where he would be in more comfortable quarters, where he remained until the warmer weather of the spring. While with them he told a portion of his past life, which had been one of wandering since the close of the civil war. He also mentioned the fact of having a family living somewhere and that when he went to the war they were in St. Lawrence county, New York, but that he had not heard from them since his enlistment. His family consisted of five children—his wife having died just before the outbreak of the rebellion. The children had all been taken by strangers and he made no special effort to look them up. He was reported as among the killed at the battle of Gettysburg, but was only wounded and recovered in the hospital. These statements started an investigation by his friends and they at last located one son near the old home in New York, and he in turn communicated with the other members of the family, a son and two daughters, who live at Bear Lake, Mich. The father has now been reunited with his children, who are well to do.

GULDENSUPPE'S MURDER.

The Trial of His Alleged Slayer Begun Yesterday.

New York, Nov. 9.—The trial of Martin Thoma for the alleged murder of William Guldensuppe began in earnest this morning. Twenty witnesses were summoned for examination today, and the district attorney took them one by one, just as the finding of different portions of the body opened up to the public that a terrible crime had been committed. The case will be continued tomorrow morning.

NEGLECTED ITALY.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Consul-General Da Costa, at Rome, in his report, says if business men in the United States would give the same attention to Italy they give to other countries they could largely increase their trade. He says there were no bidders at the auction for furnishing American tobacco to the government monopoly, and the minister of finance sent a representative to New York for the purpose of purchasing tobacco direct in the various markets.

THIRSTING FOR HIS BLOOD.

But Eager Californians Will Be Held Off for Thirty Days.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The state authorities of California have asked the department of justice to hasten the mandate from the United States supreme court in the Durrant murder case, but the matter is one with which the department is not concerned. Thirty days are always taken in sending out mandates.

BEHRING SEA MATTERS.

Washington, Nov. 9.—General Foster and Sir Julian Pauncefote conferred today as to the arrangements for the meeting of the British, Canadian and American representatives relative to Behring sea matters. A general understanding was reached that the arrival today of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and party would permit the meeting to open on Thursday.

A KENTUCKY INDUSTRY.

Turning Useless Cornstalks Into Important Manufactures.

Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 9.—A new industry started here today with 100 employees. It is to utilize cornstalks for cellulose for a lining of battleships. Material for making an imitation of silk and for making celluloid are among the products. Paper is another product.



Uncle Sam—"Young man, your back talk is impertinent."

THE MILD MANNERED BLANCO

His First Order for the Patching Up of Torn Cuba

Sugar Planters to be Favored and Encouraged—A Conflict in Which the Insurgents Were Routed With a Slight Loss.

Havana, Nov. 9.—It is semi-officially announced that General Maximo Gomez has been attempting to concentrate the insurgent forces near Remedios, the principal northern port of the province of Santa Clara, and it is added that he was engaged with a Spanish force with the result that the insurgents left nine men killed on the field.

Captain-General Blanco has issued a circular to the Spanish military commanders in the different provinces of Cuba instructing them to favor owners of sugar estates by all means in their power and to encourage those who may be less disposed than others to grind their cane.

SANGUILLY WILL NOT GO BACK.

New York, Nov. 9.—At the Cuban junta headquarters here today the report that General Gomez had ordered General Julio Sanguilly to report for duty in the insurgent ranks in Cuba was definitely denied.

BANKS BUY BAD PAPER.

A New Swindle Is Perpetrated on Minnesota Farmers.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Nov. 9.—The Bank of Morton claims to have been swindled out of several hundred dollars by a fictitious supply house.

Several months ago agents of the supply house appeared in this section and solicited orders for groceries from farmers. They secured a number of orders and delivered the goods at prices higher than they could be purchased in country stores. They continued their work of soliciting, but instead of merely taking orders, insisted that the farmers who gave the orders sign the same. This was done on very light paper. Under this thin note was a piece of carbon paper, and under that a promissory note, located so that when the farmer signed the order with a hard pencil he also signed the note.

Last week several hundred dollars of these notes were sold to the Bank of Morton. An officer of the bank saw several of the signers on the streets two hours after he purchased the notes, and on inquiry found that the notes were fraudulent. He made a search for the supply agent, but he had disappeared.

It is understood that several other banks in this section have been caught by the same process. Of course, notes fraudulently obtained, even in the hands of innocent parties, are worthless.

A DREAM OF THE PAST.

That Bimetallism Is Profitable or Possible.

New York, Nov. 9.—The semi-annual meeting of the executive committee of the national sound money league was begun here today. After reports of officers had been read the following address was read: "The executive committee of the national sound money league, in behalf of its members throughout the United States, issues the following address: 'International bimetalism in the world as a possibility is dead. Let us recognize this. The international bimetallic commission appointed under the St. Louis pledge of the republican party has made strenuous efforts on behalf of this policy. Those efforts

have proved futile. The commercial necessities of the world have demonstrated that a dual standard is commercially unprofitable and in this stage of civilization impossible. The hour has, it seems to us, come when a national recognition of this is necessary. The situation demands a definite, clear, unequivocal declaration that international bimetalism is a dream of the past.

"The United States must proclaim its acceptance of the world's fiat, and plant itself finally on a single gold standard. A proclamation of this monetary position will quicken our commerce, increase foreign investments and make permanent and prosperous conditions which have begun to manifest themselves in our country. We invite the friends of sound money and all who would contribute to the well being and safety of our commercial life to join in bringing about an unmistakable declaration that now and henceforth the monetary system of the United States shall rest on a single gold standard."

The next meeting of the league will be held in Washington during January, 1898.

HE LEADS FOR PEACE.

New York, Nov. 9.—Rev. Charles Berry, pastor of the Queen street church, Wolverhampton, London, and chairman of the Congressional Union of London, has arrived in New York from England. Dr. Berry will endeavor to influence the senate to ratify the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. According to a report he has been invited to act as senate chaplain for a few days during the next session. He will conduct a series of mass meetings throughout the country in the interest of the arbitration movement.

BAD HOOSIER LAWS.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 9.—Judge McClure has passed upon the constitutionality of the new Indiana garnishee and the anti-waste natural gas laws. He declared the former unconstitutional as a whole, and all cases brought under it were stricken from the docket. He made this ruling on the ground that it was class legislation and discriminating against the wage earner inasmuch as it made special provisions for attaching his earnings. He held the anti-waste gas law constitutional and docketed the many cases against oil field violators.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Redwood Falls, Minn., Nov. 9.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Gustav Metag, charging him with murder in the first degree for having shot and killed Fred Kuehn in Sherman township in August last.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET.

Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Cattle receipts, 11,000; best grades, steady; others, slow; Texas steers, \$2.65@4.20; native cows, \$2.50@3.25; native steers, \$3.50@5; native cows and heifers, \$2@4.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.40; bulls, \$2.30@3.40; sheep receipts, 4,000; market strong; lambs, \$3.50@5.60; muttons, \$2.50@4.

A FAMILY FEUD.

Sonoma, Cal., Nov. 9.—As a result of a family feud Frank Gross of Turtle town today shot and killed his nephew, J. F. Gross.

YELLOW JACK'S LOSING GRIP.

New Orleans, Nov. 9.—The yellow fever continues on the decrease. There were six new cases and four deaths today.

ALL LANDS AND SEA

Furnish the Employes for the District of Columbia

RIFLE MATCH WITH ENGLAND

French Feeling Regarding the Dingley Tariff Law

A Modification of the Passenger Baggage Clause Asked—Recollections of the Late, Low-Stricken Senator Jones of Florida.

Washington, Nov. 9.—(Special).—It is interesting to note some of the facts developed by a census just taken of the employes of the government of the capital city of the United States. The data was collected for the purpose of having it included in the forthcoming issue of the Official Register, of government Blue Book.

There is shown to be a total of 2,038 employes under the district government, and their aggregate salaries amount to \$1,707,251 per annum, or an average of \$837.60 per annum. The statement is especially interesting as a showing of the nativity of the people who are employed under the tripartite commission which governs the capital city of this great American republic. In the statement of the residence, place of birth, and the compensation received it appears that thirty-three states, the District of Columbia, and one of the territories are represented, while the nativity of others is stated to have been in thirteen different foreign nations and one was born at sea.

Less than one-half are credited to the District of Columbia, this district having 917 of the total number, and salaries aggregating \$725,666. Naturally, the largest number of persons whose nativity or residence is placed in the states came from the adjacent states of Virginia and Maryland. Virginia has 298 of the whole number of employes under the district government, and an aggregate of \$239,756 in salaries. Maryland has 232 persons credited to her, and an aggregate in salaries amounting to \$182,999. The Empire state of New York comes next in order with 94 persons employed, at aggregate annual salaries amounting to \$80,695. Next comes the Keystone state, with 67 of the employes and salaries aggregating \$61,271. The Buckeye state is sixth in order, with 37 employes and salaries aggregating \$39,390; Illinois, 26 employes with salaries aggregating \$26,340; Massachusetts, 26 employes and \$29,705; New Jersey, 21 employes and \$19,600; North Carolina, 21 employes and \$17,745; South Carolina, 16 employes and \$13,025; Vermont, 13 employes and \$11,450 aggregate salaries; Mississippi, 12 employes and salaries aggregate \$11,115; Wisconsin, 11 employes and \$9,735 in salaries; Delaware, 11 employes and salaries aggregating \$12,760; New Hampshire, 11 employes and salaries aggregating \$11,625; Indiana, Maine and West Virginia each 10 employes; Iowa and Michigan, each 9; Georgia, Kansas and Tennessee, each 6; California, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky and Missouri, each 5; Nebraska and Rhode Island, each 2, and Louisiana, Minnesota and Arizona, each 1 employee. The foreign born persons in the employ of the district are: From Ireland, 51; Germany, 22; England, 12; Scotland, 8; France, 6; Canada, 5; Austria and Italy, each 2; British Columbia, Belgium, Denmark, Haiti, Holland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Island, South Wales, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and West Indies, each 1, and one was born at sea.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 9.—Judge McClure has passed upon the constitutionality of the new Indiana garnishee and the anti-waste natural gas laws. He declared the former unconstitutional as a whole, and all cases brought under it were stricken from the docket. He made this ruling on the ground that it was class legislation and discriminating against the wage earner inasmuch as it made special provisions for attaching his earnings. He held the anti-waste gas law constitutional and docketed the many cases against oil field violators.

Anderson, Ind., Nov. 9.—Judge McClure has passed upon the constitutionality of the new Indiana garnishee and the anti-waste natural gas laws. He declared the former unconstitutional as a whole, and all cases brought under it were stricken from the docket. He made this ruling on the ground that it was class legislation and discriminating against the wage earner inasmuch as it made special provisions for attaching his earnings. He held the anti-waste gas law constitutional and docketed the many cases against oil field violators.

AMERICAN TEAM AT BISLEY.

The proposition to send a team of American riflemen to England next year to participate in the annual competitions of the British National Rifle association at Bisley is now under consideration by the council of the British National Rifle association. It will be recalled that at the time of the recent assemblage of crack marksmen at Sea Girt, New Jersey, this proposition was favorably decided upon, and Major George H. Harries, the inspector general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, was authorized to enter into correspondence with the proper authorities in England. He sent a communication to Colonel Mackinnon outlining the proposition, and has just received a reply from Colonel Mackinnon stating that the matter has been referred to the council of the British National Rifle association for action. In the meantime, the colonel suggested, it might be well for himself and Major Harries to enter into correspondence without delay, pending action by the council, in reference to the rifle to be used by the American team in the event that one does go to England. Major Harries has suggested to Colonel Mackinnon that the American team be armed

with the Lee-Metford rifle, the standard British arm, in order that the competitors should thereby be evenly matched. It is desired that the test be one that shall be based on the merits of the riflemen alone, not on the firearm or ammunition.

DINGLEY LAW HURTS THEM.

News comes home to us, via cable dispatches from Paris, to the effect that negotiations have been entered into between the authorities of the French government and those of the United States at Washington, the object of which is to effect, if possible, some modification of the "passengers' baggage" clause of the Dingley tariff law. This provision of the new tariff act has proven very irritating to merchants in Europe who have been "hurt" by the serious diminution of their sales of clothing, etc., to American tourists. Formerly they reaped big profits from sales of this class of merchandise. Under former acts, any amount of clothing bought abroad by Americans was entitled to free entry at the United States custom houses. Now, however, under the new tariff of 1897, "no more than one hundred dollars in value of articles purchased abroad" by returning residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty. In other words, free entry is allowed of "wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States," and "such purchased articles must be of the character above mentioned to be exempt from duty."

According to the cabled news, French merchants are manifesting a very ugly disposition on account of this "hard hit" by the Dingley tariff, and it is in deference to their somewhat impetuous demands that the alleged negotiations for modification of the law have been entered into.

THREW AWAY A SENATORSHIP.

The late ex-Senator Charles W. Jones of Florida was one of the very few persons who threw away a United States senatorship. He had been twice elected to the senate and but for the insane infatuation which drew him away from Washington he might have earned election for a third term of six years. He absented himself from the national capital, neglected his senatorial duties, and frittered away his time in a vain endeavor to win and marry the daughter of a rich citizen of Detroit, Michigan. His suit was rejected, yet he persistently followed the will-o'-the-wisp. Years rolled by; he remained in Detroit, near the object of his affection; he lost his standing in Florida; another man was elected to succeed him in the United States senate; gradually his health failed; the massive form dwindled, and at last, after a dozen years' mispent—hoping against hope—grim death relieved him of all earthly troubles.

JERSEY KITE FLYING.

Temperature Taken at a Height of 2,973 Feet.

Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 9.—Kite fliers Eddy, Hotchkiss, Allen and Mitchell sent a self registering thermometer to a height of 2,937 feet yesterday. Dr. Eddy says that this was the highest altitude ever reached by a thermometer at Bayonne and the highest ever made without the use of piano wire as the kite line.

Five other ascensions followed during the day, and it was found that it was abnormally warm aloft. In one instance, at a height of 1,505 feet, the temperature was found to be 63 degrees, both aloft and at the earth. According to previous kite records the observations indicate warm weather. Triangulations were made with a 600-foot base line and two angles. The wind was very strong from the south. It was two degrees cooler at a height of 2,973 feet than on the ground.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 9.—Fifteen-year-old Tommy Van Wiel, a helper employed in the big dye works at Lodi, N. J., was sorting goods in the mill last night, when he stepped backward suddenly to pull out a string. As he did so he slipped and fell headlong into a vat of acedulated boiling water. Before he could be rescued nearly every inch of skin on his body was boiled. His face alone was saved. This morning he died in the Passaic hospital.

RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

British Ambassador to Look Up the West Indies Matter.

London, Nov. 9.—The British ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has been instructed to ascertain the views of the government of the United States in regard to a reciprocity treaty with the West Indies.

VINCENT QUILTS.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Ex-Judge Vincent has withdrawn from the Luegert case as counsel.